

Long Term Multi-Year Programming

Article: 2K

Flay, B.R. et al. (1989). Six-year follow up of the first Waterloo smoking prevention trial. *American Journal of Public Health*, 79(10), 1371-1376.

Research Checklist

- The strategy (or program) produced the desired changes in the target population. (*initially*)
- The research was conducted by reputable researchers and published in a reputable journal.
- The study used a rigorous evaluation design.
- The study shows few negative side effects.
- The study was replicated at more than one site.
- The program was implemented by school staff in the study.
- The study is a meta-analysis.

Check all that apply:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intervention | <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Behavior |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preschool | <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle School |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High School | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Parents |

Summary: (Give your opinion about the quality and outcome of this study. Would you recommend use of this strategy based on this article?)

the use of a smoking prevention curriculum did not achieve the desired effect in students involved over the long-term. What this study exhibited was the ability to prevent early use of cigarettes, therefore delaying the onset of use. the implications of this study point to the implementation of a multi-year program to potentially prevent smoking long-term.